

and COMPANY.

COSTUMES FOR THE BALLROOM AND EVENING PARTIES.
Some beautiful dresses are now on view for the BALLROOM and for DINNER PARTIES.
We are producing a pretty costume in NUN'S CLOTH, with a black and white pattern, and a black and white SATIN COSTUME, elegantly finished, we commence from 4s. 6D. to 10s. 6D.
We possess in SILK STRIPED GRENADINE, in black or colour, from 5 to 8s. 6D. SATIN.
We have also in SATIN or SATIN COSTUMES, from 6s. to 10s. 6D. SATIN, very handsome.
A splendid Costume in OTTOMAN SILK, trimmed with black and white, and a black and white costume, Navy Blue, and a black and white, 7s. 6D. GUNBARRETT, 7s. 6D. GUNBARRETT.
More extremely handsome costumes in Black Grenadine, Navy Blue, and a black and white, prices ranging from 5s. to 10s. 6D. SATIN.
We have also of the exquisite Costumes now on view the combination of colour, upon which so much depends, are profound, and display a positive talent in this direction both in choice and in execution.
OPERA MANTLES.—In these we are making a special display, and we have a large number of the most beautiful and elegant. In these, as in the Costumes, are some charming novelties. We do not attempt to describe, but solicit the favour of an inspection at the highest London and Continental Dressing Rooms.
FARMER AND COMPANY.

DYING DRESS FABRICS.—Some very cheap
dresses at reduced prices, as follows: Black French Mer-
cine, 26 and 28 1/2 yard; French Cambray, frills 20 to 26
yard; extra single Etaminee braces, 27, 1 lb., 16 1/2 to 22
per yard; The New Orleans Collar, 20 in., wide, 16 1/2 to 22
per yard; Double Warp Casimere and Black Alpaca, 5 1/2 yard; large
double Warp Casimere and Black Alpaca, 6 1/2 yard; large
double Warp Casimere and Black Alpaca, 7 1/2 yard; superlative
Casimere; Courtly's Crapes, 26 to 28 1/2 yd.; Family and Com-
plimentary Mourning.

FARMER AND COMPANY.

HATS FOR THE WINTER.

The following are some of the celebrated de-
signs in the selections, both large and varied, for this
season's trade. The production of HATS BYSTON,
MADE IN ENGLAND, has been the object of our value.
ECONOMICAL, has been the desire of our London buyers;

LADIES' GLOVES:

Barnier's polychrome 26 Rd Kid Glove, \$10.
Barnier's Normandie 4-fingered, 11d, Buttons to 11, 8-fingers
to 12, 11-fingers to 13, 12-fingers to 14, 13-fingers to 15,
14-fingers to 16, 15-fingers to 17, 16-fingers to 18, 17-fingers
to 19, 18-fingers to 20, 19-fingers to 21, 20-fingers to 22,
21-fingers to 23, 22-fingers to 24, 23-fingers to 25, 24-fingers
to 26, 25-fingers to 27, 26-fingers to 28, 27-fingers to 29,
28-fingers to 30, 29-fingers to 31, 30-fingers to 32, 31-fingers
to 33, 32-fingers to 34, 33-fingers to 35, 34-fingers to 36, 35-
fingers to 37, 36-fingers to 38, 37-fingers to 39, 38-fingers to
40, 39-fingers to 41, 40-fingers to 42, 41-fingers to 43, 42-
fingers to 44, 43-fingers to 45, 44-fingers to 46, 45-fingers to
47, 46-fingers to 48, 47-fingers to 49, 48-fingers to 50, 49-
fingers to 51, 50-fingers to 52, 51-fingers to 53, 52-fingers to
54, 53-fingers to 55, 54-fingers to 56, 55-fingers to 57, 56-
fingers to 58, 57-fingers to 59, 58-fingers to 60, 59-fingers to
61, 60-fingers to 62, 61-fingers to 63, 62-fingers to 64, 63-
fingers to 65, 64-fingers to 66, 65-fingers to 67, 66-fingers to
68, 67-fingers to 69, 68-fingers to 70, 69-fingers to 71, 70-
fingers to 72, 71-fingers to 73, 72-fingers to 74, 73-fingers to
75, 74-fingers to 76, 75-fingers to 77, 76-fingers to 78, 77-
fingers to 79, 78-fingers to 80, 79-fingers to 81, 80-fingers to
82, 81-fingers to 83, 82-fingers to 84, 83-fingers to 85, 84-
fingers to 86, 85-fingers to 87, 86-fingers to 88, 87-fingers to
89, 88-fingers to 90, 89-fingers to 91, 90-fingers to 92, 91-
fingers to 93, 92-fingers to 94, 93-fingers to 95, 94-fingers to
96, 95-fingers to 97, 96-fingers to 98, 97-fingers to 99, 98-
fingers to 100, 99-fingers to 101, 100-fingers to 102, 101-
fingers to 103, 102-fingers to 104, 103-fingers to 105, 104-
fingers to 106, 105-fingers to 107, 106-fingers to 108, 107-
fingers to 109, 108-fingers to 110, 109-fingers to 111, 110-
fingers to 112, 111-fingers to 113, 112-fingers to 114, 113-
fingers to 115, 114-fingers to 116, 115-fingers to 117, 116-
fingers to 118, 117-fingers to 119, 118-fingers to 120, 119-
fingers to 121, 120-fingers to 122, 121-fingers to 123, 122-
fingers to 124, 123-fingers to 125, 124-fingers to 126, 125-
fingers to 127, 126-fingers to 128, 127-fingers to 129, 128-
fingers to 130, 129-fingers to 131, 130-fingers to 132, 131-
fingers to 133, 132-fingers to 134, 133-fingers to 135, 134-
fingers to 136, 135-fingers to 137, 136-fingers to 138, 137-
fingers to 139, 138-fingers to 140, 139-fingers to 141, 140-
fingers to 142, 141-fingers to 143, 142-fingers to 144, 143-
fingers to 145, 144-fingers to 146, 145-fingers to 147, 146-
fingers to 148, 147-fingers to 149, 148-fingers to 150, 149-
fingers to 151, 150-fingers to 152, 151-fingers to 153, 152-
fingers to 154, 153-fingers to 155, 154-fingers to 156, 155-
fingers to 157, 156-fingers to 158, 157-fingers to 159, 158-
fingers to 160, 159-fingers to 161, 160-fingers to 162, 161-
fingers to 163, 162-fingers to 164, 163-fingers to 165, 164-
fingers to 166, 165-fingers to 167, 166-fingers to 168, 167-
fingers to 169, 168-fingers to 170, 169-fingers to 171, 170-
fingers to 172, 171-fingers to 173, 172-fingers to 174, 173-
fingers to 175, 174-fingers to 176, 175-fingers to 177, 176-
fingers to 178, 177-fingers to 179, 178-fingers to 180, 179-
fingers to 181, 180-fingers to 182, 181-fingers to 183, 182-
fingers to 184, 183-fingers to 185, 184-fingers to 186, 185-
fingers to 187, 186-fingers to 188, 187-fingers to 189, 188-
fingers to 190, 189-fingers to 191, 190-fingers to 192, 191-
fingers to 193, 192-fingers to 194, 193-fingers to 195, 194-
fingers to 196, 195-fingers to 197, 196-fingers to 198, 197-
fingers to 199, 198-fingers to 200, 199-fingers to 201, 200-
fingers to 202, 201-fingers to 203, 202-fingers to 204, 203-
fingers to 205, 204-fingers to 206, 205-fingers to 207, 206-
fingers to 208, 207-fingers to 209, 208-fingers to 210, 209-
fingers to 211, 210-fingers to 212, 211-fingers to 213, 212-
fingers to 214, 213-fingers to 215, 214-fingers to 216, 215-
fingers to 217, 216-fingers to 218, 217-fingers to 219, 218-
fingers to 220, 219-fingers to 221, 220-fingers to 222, 221-
fingers to 223, 222-fingers to 224, 223-fingers to 225, 224-
fingers to 226, 225-fingers to 227, 226-fingers to 228, 227-
fingers to 229, 228-fingers to 230, 229-fingers to 231, 230-
fingers to 232, 231-fingers to 233, 232-fingers to 234, 233-
fingers to 235, 234-fingers to 236, 235-fingers to 237, 236-
fingers to 238, 237-fingers to 239, 238-fingers to 240, 239-
fingers to 241, 240-fingers to 242, 241-fingers to 243, 242-
fingers to 244, 243-fingers to 245, 244-fingers to 246, 245-
fingers to 247, 246-fingers to 248, 247-fingers to 249, 248-
fingers to 250, 249-fingers to 251, 250-fingers to 252, 251-
fingers to 253, 252-fingers to 254, 253-fingers to 255, 254-
fingers to 256, 255-fingers to 257, 256-fingers to 258, 257-
fingers to 259, 258-fingers to 260, 259-fingers to 261, 260-
fingers to 262, 261-fingers to 263, 262-fingers to 264, 263-
fingers to 265, 264-fingers to 266, 265-fingers to 267, 266-
fingers to 268, 267-fingers to 269, 268-fingers to 270, 269-
fingers to 271, 270-fingers to 272, 271-fingers to 273, 272-
fingers to 274, 273-fingers to 275, 274-fingers to 276, 275-
fingers to 277, 276-fingers to 278, 277-fingers to 279, 278-
fingers to 280, 279-fingers to 281, 280-fingers to 282, 281-
fingers to 283, 282-fingers to 284, 283-fingers to 285, 284-
fingers to 286, 285-fingers to 287, 286-fingers to 288, 287-
fingers to 289, 288-fingers to 290, 289-fingers to 291, 290-
fingers to 292, 291-fingers to 293, 292-fingers to 294, 293-
fingers to 295, 294-fingers to 296, 295-fingers to 297, 296-
fingers to 298, 297-fingers to 299, 298-fingers to 300, 299-
fingers to 301, 300-fingers to 302, 301-fingers to 303, 302-
fingers to 304, 303-fingers to 305, 304-fingers to 306, 305-
fingers to 307, 306-fingers to 308, 307-fingers to 309, 308-
fingers to 310, 309-fingers to 311, 310-fingers to 312, 311-
fingers to 313, 312-fingers to 314, 313-fingers to 315, 314-
fingers to 316, 315-fingers to 317, 316-fingers to 318, 317-
fingers to 319, 318-fingers to 320, 319-fingers to 321, 320-
fingers to 322, 321-fingers to 323, 322-fingers to 324, 323-
fingers to 325, 324-fingers to 326, 325-fingers to 327, 326-
fingers to 328, 327-fingers to 329, 328-fingers to 330, 329-
fingers to 331, 330-fingers to

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

age, from \$6.40 to \$9.00
 ANDERSON CHILDREN'S SHOES, fine
 ladies' even, skirts, \$6.40 to \$10.00
 THE FRENCH TRAVELLING, in all sizes
 FAMMER and COMPANY
WINTER HOSIERY—KNOX PATENT!
 ANDERSON CHILDREN'S HOSIERY, to button in front
 or back, \$6.40, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, in all the leading
 colors
 ANDERSON KNITTED HORN JACKETS, with or without sleeves,
 in Navy Blue, Dark Brown and Black, \$6.40
 especially well made and CHILDREN'S HAND-KNITTED VESTS, made
 of the best quality of wool, in all the leading colors, from \$6.40
 to \$14.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$24.00, \$26.00, \$28.00, \$30.00
 CHILDREN'S CAPS, DOLMANS, etc.
 I have also WOOD JACKETS for INFANTS, at \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100, \$101, \$102, \$103, \$104, \$105, \$106, \$107, \$108, \$109, \$110, \$111, \$112, \$113, \$114, \$115, \$116, \$117, \$118, \$119, \$120, \$121, \$122, \$123, \$124, \$125, \$126, \$127, \$128, \$129, \$130, \$131, \$132, \$133, \$134, \$135, \$136, \$137, \$138, \$139, \$140, \$141, \$142, \$143, \$144, \$145, \$146, \$147, \$148, \$149, \$150, \$151, \$152, \$153, \$154, \$155, \$156, \$157, \$158, \$159, \$160, \$161, \$162, \$163, \$164, \$165, \$166, \$167, \$168, \$169, \$170, \$171, \$172, \$173, \$174, \$175, \$176, \$177, \$178, \$179, \$180, \$181, \$182, \$183, \$184, \$185, \$186, \$187, \$188, \$189, \$190, \$191, \$192, \$193, \$194, \$195, \$196, \$197, \$198, \$199, \$200, \$201, \$202, \$203, \$204, \$205, \$206, \$207, \$208, \$209, \$210, \$211, \$212, \$213, \$214, \$215, \$216, \$217, \$218, \$219, \$220, \$221, \$222, \$223, \$224, \$225, \$226, \$227, \$228, \$229, \$230, \$231, \$232, \$233, \$234, \$235, \$236, \$237, \$238, \$239, \$240, \$241, \$242, \$243, \$244, \$245, \$246, \$247, \$248, \$249, \$250, \$251, \$252, \$253, \$254, \$255, \$256, \$257, \$258, \$259, \$260, \$261, \$262, \$263, \$264, \$265, \$266, \$267, \$268, \$269, \$270, \$271, \$272, \$273, \$274, \$275, \$276, \$277, \$278, \$279, \$280, \$281, \$282, \$283, \$284, \$285, \$286, \$287, \$288, \$289, \$290, \$291, \$292, \$293, \$294, \$295, \$296, \$297, \$298, \$299, \$300, \$301, \$302, \$303, \$304, \$305, \$306, \$307, \$308, \$309, \$310, \$311, \$312, \$313, \$314, \$315, \$316, \$317, \$318, \$319, \$320, \$321, \$322, \$323, \$324, \$325, \$326, \$327, \$328, \$329, \$330, \$331, \$332, \$333, \$334, \$335, \$336, \$337, \$338, \$339, \$340, \$341, \$342, \$343, \$344, \$345, \$346, \$347, \$348, \$349, \$350, \$351, \$352, \$353, \$354, \$355, \$356, \$357, \$358, \$359, \$360, \$361, \$362, \$363, \$364, \$365, \$366, \$367, \$368, \$369, \$370, \$371, \$372, \$373, \$374, \$375, \$376, \$377, \$378, \$379, \$380, \$381, \$382, \$383, \$384, \$385, \$386, \$387, \$388, \$389, \$390, \$391, \$392, \$393, \$394, \$395, \$396, \$397, \$398, \$399, \$400, \$401, \$402, \$403, \$404, \$405, \$406, \$407, \$408, \$409, \$410, \$411, \$412, \$413, \$414, \$415, \$416, \$417, \$418, \$419, \$420, \$421, \$422, \$423, \$424, \$425, \$426, \$427, \$428, \$429, \$430, \$431, \$432, \$433, \$434, \$435, \$436, \$437, \$438, \$439, \$440, \$441, \$442, \$443, \$444, \$445, \$446, \$447, \$448, \$449, \$450, \$451, \$452, \$453, \$454, \$455, \$456, \$457, \$458, \$459, \$460, \$461, \$462, \$463, \$464, \$465, \$466, \$467, \$468, \$469, \$470, \$471, \$472, \$473, \$474, \$475, \$476, \$477, \$478, \$479, \$480, \$481, \$482, \$483, \$484, \$485, \$486, \$487, \$488, \$489, \$490, \$491, \$492, \$493, \$494, \$495, \$496, \$497, \$498, \$499, \$500, \$501, \$502, \$503, \$504, \$505, \$506, \$507, \$508, \$509, \$510, \$511, \$512, \$513, \$514, \$515, \$516, \$517, \$518, \$519, \$520, \$521, \$522, \$523, \$524, \$525, \$526, \$527, \$528, \$529, \$530, \$531, \$532, \$533, \$534, \$535, \$536, \$537, \$538, \$539, \$540, \$541, \$542, \$543, \$544, \$545, \$546, \$547, \$548, \$549, \$550, \$551, \$552, \$553, \$554, \$555, \$556, \$557, \$558, \$559, \$560, \$561, \$562, \$563, \$564, \$565, \$566, \$567, \$568, \$569, \$570, \$571, \$572, \$573, \$574, \$575, \$576, \$577, \$578, \$579, \$580, \$581, \$582, \$583, \$584, \$585, \$586, \$587, \$588, \$589, \$590, \$591, \$592, \$593, \$594, \$595, \$596, \$597, \$598, \$599, \$600, \$601, \$602, \$603, \$604, \$605, \$606, \$607, \$608, \$609, \$610, \$611, \$612, \$613, \$614, \$615, \$616, \$617, \$618, \$619, \$620, \$621, \$622, \$623, \$624, \$625, \$626, \$627, \$628, \$629, \$630, \$631, \$632, \$633, \$634, \$635, \$636, \$637, \$638, \$639, \$640, \$641, \$642, \$643, \$644, \$645, \$646, \$647, \$648, \$649, \$650, \$651, \$652, \$653, \$654, \$655, \$656, \$657, \$658, \$659, \$660, \$661, \$662, \$663, \$664, \$665, \$666, \$667, \$668, \$669, \$670, \$671, \$672, \$673, \$674, \$675, \$676, \$677, \$678, \$679, \$680, \$681, \$682, \$683, \$684, \$685, \$686, \$687, \$688, \$689, \$690, \$691, \$692, \$693, \$694, \$695, \$696, \$697, \$698, \$699, \$700, \$701, \$702, \$703, \$704, \$705, \$706, \$707, \$708, \$709, \$710, \$711, \$712, \$713, \$714, \$715, \$716, \$717, \$718, \$719, \$720, \$721, \$722, \$723, \$724, \$725, \$726, \$727, \$728, \$729, \$730, \$731, \$732, \$733, \$734, \$735, \$736, \$737, \$738, \$739, \$740, \$741, \$742, \$743, \$744, \$745, \$746, \$747, \$748, \$749, \$750, \$751, \$752, \$753, \$754, \$755, \$756, \$757, \$758, \$759, \$760, \$761, \$762, \$763, \$764, \$765, \$766, \$767, \$768, \$769, \$770, \$771, \$772, \$773, \$

[illegible]

3

public services have been conducted in the

held. Last Tuesday the independentists held. The church has been greatly improved, but compulsorily; for that matter this climate, white ant, had destroyed seriously damaged the roof. A cement floor laid down; the interior has been newly decorated with delicate tints of wash and paint. The classrooms, for classrooms and a schoolroom erected.

We hear very little now of sensational the various mining centres. The northern for away that they almost out of mind out of sight. The people is extremely dull. The investment in this field are becoming distant investors on its scale. "Mr. Rogers

ways of doing things that are strong in alliance. He denounced doing because he was on the syndicate, and "such as him" in the company could not be equated with doing him. It is a wonderful

It is, on the whole, a poor speculation. The Rice and Shine mine, at Kilkivan, looks as if I am glad to say that Mr. Hurley's company uncovered a large seam of valuable coal at Kilkivan.

Although politics are in a very agitated and the correspondence columns are full of discussion of the recent Presidential election, there is very little else stirring that justifies the letter. Business is quiet.

Crushing operations are in progress in various fields; the yield is reported good. Appearances, I beg to correct an error which is growing into my letter, which appeared in the

the 30th ultimo. The letter stated that there are over 1300 acres of cane almost ripe; those broad acres are estimated to tons of sugar." The first figures should be 13,000 acres, a dropped "0" making the

NORFOLK ISLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NORFOLK ISLAND.

The Auckland schooner *Sea Breeze* arrived on the 9th, returning to the same port with and sundries on the 18th ultimo. The new Southern Cross, Captain Bengard, with a store crew of 18 men, arrived on the 4th.

interested made on the 23rd for the numerous stations of the Mission, taking the Revs. J. Palmer, A. J. Conner, D. Hudlock, Wadrock, Tagalena, natives, and in expected to return to the island, being an anchor and chain and fans of the propeller, which will probably make to Auckland on her return. *M. M. S. Epiphany* on the morning of the 24th, was taken to the island, but was not allowed to land, and the vessel went on her way in the afternoon. The American whale ship *Isis* Pelier, bound south, called in yesterday; running off the front coast, and has taken sperm seals before the bay.

The schooner master of the Norfolk Island Society took place at Long Ridge on the 29th

The weather was good and the attendance large, the speaker being well received by the audience. The first feature being corn, kumams, and Mr. Rose's success. Mr. Hornefall, also, spoke, and the speaker being very popular, there were one or two lots of well-grown ferns. C. Rice followed in the absence of the president, dinner read over the names of the prize winning proceedings, which on this occasion were as follows:—The most pleasant remembrance.

Ancient day was foretold by the Sunday drama, but alas! the rain descended in torrents outside could be stemmed. There was, however, some consolation in the fact that the rain was not so heavy as it had been during the previous year, and the speaker was able to speak of the rain.

A rather important cricket match was played on sand ground on the 16th, between Mr. Bick's team and the "Brisbane" team. The latter won for the class by eight wickets. Lunch was the missionaries, and a most enjoyable day was had.

Two concerts have taken place. One, in under the direction of the chorists, on Mr. Bick's lawn, on Tuesday evening; and another, under the auspices of the Mav. C. Bick, was considerably better had it not been for the epidemic.

Mr. Metcalfe has been in trouble again; shooting last Tuesday with his friends, and receiving a charge of shot in his back from the gun; fortunately, he was somewhat out of the run; and only one corn penetrated the skin; his clothes were not injured.

free and
n. Yet
evening in
y remarks
the Rev. J.
Guinea, is
I. I think
Chalmers
trial and
island of
life. I had
of the
never be

Calcutta Exhibition was held yesterday at Free Public Library. The president (Sir Patrick) occupied the chair, the other members present: J. B. Watt, Hon. W. Macleay, and Mr. E. C. Sturt. The following were the exhibitors: H. Amos, R. D. Adams, F. A. Franklin, W. H. Miles, A. B. Jacob, K. L. Jenkins, C. Moore, and P. N. Frekeberg. The formal business was closed, the secretary read a letter which he received from the Hon. Mr. Sturt, and a communication from the colony, suggesting contribution to the shipment of frozen meat. The Victorian considered that the carrying out of the proposal was too heavy an outlay, but the matter had to be referred to the committee. The committee wrote stating that that colony was not any action with reference to frozen meat, but

On receipt of the above letter, Mr. Arthur E. was so much interested in the subject, that he immediately wrote to Mr. J. H. P. on the subject, and in the course of the letter, he stated that he was willing to co-operate with the other colonies in the purchase of timber and agricultural machinery, and in the purchase of the land for the exhibition. Mr. J. H. P. was so much interested in the subject, that he immediately wrote to Mr. J. H. P. on the subject, and in the course of the letter, he stated that he was willing to co-operate with the other colonies in the purchase of timber and agricultural machinery, and in the purchase of the land for the exhibition. Mr. J. H. P. was so much interested in the subject, that he immediately wrote to Mr. J. H. P. on the subject, and in the course of the letter, he stated that he was willing to co-operate with the other colonies in the purchase of timber and agricultural machinery, and in the purchase of the land for the exhibition.

that promises had been obtained of pictures scenery and sculptures for exhibition. Mr. Morris, the food products committee, and Mr. Morris, the raw products committee, reported the sale of the food products committee, reported the sale of the raw products committee, and Mr. Morris, the food products committee, reported the sale of the raw products committee.

Mr. Brindibb read a report from the committee, containing a recommendation that \$500 should be set apart to provide for the expense, in the way of food and incidentals, at the stock—20 cents per head, 20 cent stamp, and 25 cwt. The sum asked was extensive of the cost of freight and insurance, under were to be provided for out of the fund. The proposition gave rise to a discussion, and it was finally decided by the vote of opinion that the amount required considering that the money at the disposal of

[illegible]

gives the official assistance to the successful completion of the exhibition. The secretary need the action received from the Indian Government that the exhibition was to be held by a moment, and inviting the co-operation of the colonists. This concluded the business, and the subject.

THE PROGRESS OF MODERN ARTILLERY.

The eighteenth century also saw the establishment of artillery schools in European countries: first in France, in 1720; the Polytechnic, in 1795. The Royal Military Academy at Woolwich was founded in 1741. Similar institutions were established in Germany about the middle of the century. The French artillery, both physically and materially, was greatly simplified and improved by Gribeauval, who having been placed by France at the disposal of Austria, and entrusted with the command of the artillery under Prince Liechtenstein, was ordered by the Duc de Choiseul to reconstitute the French artillery. He was appointed Inspector-General of Artillery in 1770, an office which he retained until his death in 1789—a year rendered ever memorable in French annals by the siege, capture, and demolition of the Bastille by the Parisian mob. Colonel Favé says:—"Gribeauval made the gun, munitions, and gunners an inseparable whole, which became the unit of field-artillery. The realisation of this principle has been completed in our time by the addition to the unit of the horses and drivers, requisite for the mobility of the piece."

We have seen, however, that the general principles of the construction of ordnance had remained almost unchanged since the time of the Tudors. The old guns in the Tower of London, and in the Museum of Artillery, Woolwich, are of the same genus as the smooth bore of the first quarter of the present century, some being quite as soundly and as artistically cast, and apparently more perfect in range, power, and mobility for being rifled. There are at the present time two small bronze guns at the Victoria Barracks, Sydney, of about 60wt. and 4-inch calibre, bearing upon their base the inscription:—"J. C. Vanbrugh, fecit, A.D. 1773." Their construction is in almost all respects similar to that of the smooth-bore guns of the present century. They have been mounted upon light carriages with limbers attached and are used for drill purposes by Captain H. Strong's corps of Artillery Cadets.

It is, however, somewhat singular that even in remote periods scientific artists have understood the principles and advantages of both breech-loading and muzzle-loading, and that of approximation, combined with the crude knowledge of metallurgy and the class of mechanism rendered their efforts abortive. In "Wilcox on Rifles and Rifle Practice," a work published in New York in 1839, it is stated that "Henri III. of France was the inventor of breech-loading arms in 1540;" an assertion to be found in many of the French annals, but which is obviously erroneous, many breech-loading guns of much earlier date being extant. In the Museum of Artillery at the Rotunda, Woolwich, is a breech-loading *pierrier* or *paterata*, of the time of Edward IV. (1461-83), consisting of a directing barrel terminating in a square box or frame of iron, and a breech-loading chamber with handle, which was fastened in the place for firing by a quoin or wedge of wood or metal. Similarly constructed guns are also to be found in the Tower of London, and the Museum of the Royal U.S. Institution. These were recovered in 1830 from the wreck of the Mary Rose which sank off Spithead on the 19th July, 1545, in an engagement between a French ship of 150 tons, and the English ship, the *Mary Rose*, commanded by Sir George Carew, was so overpowered by the weight of her ordnance that she sank, and the commander and crew of nearly 600 men were lost. There are also in the Museum of Artillery, Woolwich, a breech-loading wheel-lock gun, fitted with tubular back-sight of the year 1590; and a breech-loading wall piece or rampart gun, used in the French service during the reign of Louis XIII., and bearing the date 1618. It is beautifully inlaid with gold and silver ornaments. The bore is continued through the piece, and a vertical slot receives a wedge, which is worked by a lever handle from below, the gun thus presenting two of the distinguishing characteristics of the modern Armstrong V.L.R. weapon, namely, the continuous bore and the vertical cut or breech piece. Another very curious revolving cannon in the Museum at Woolwich is a 3-foot 8-inch in length, and 4-inch in diameter, which was recovered from the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, and which has a vent with cover. It revolves in a collar at the centre, to which the trunnions are attached. It is probably of the period of the thirty Years War (1618-49), and was, no doubt, considered at the time to be (as undoubtedly was) a very choice specimen of manufacturing art. The main error of the gun is in the position, and hence to his failure in four lines of unrhymed German rhyme, engraved upon the chase of the gun:—

"Gott hilf und unverdrossen
Hilf dich Hans Reysinger in der
Welt ein aus mir troffen—helf ihm Gott!"

Which may be roughly translated, endeavouring to render the genial humour, rather than the literal words of the original:—

"By sheer hard work and God's good aid
Hans Reysinger this gun made
In time of need a stout defence
Who helps him shot—O help him thence!"

Abraham Hill, of the City of London, equine, and Fellow of the Royal Society, obtained in 1764, a patent for six different plans of breech-loading guns, and in 1765, a patent for a breech-loading gun, and in 1766, a patent for a portable gun or machine called a defence that discharges so often and so many bullets, and can be so quickly loaded as renders it next to impossible to carry any ships by boarding. He appears to have been a "gent" of a poetic as well as a patriotic temperament, for he adds:—

"Defending his country and laws
In his ending journey the Frigate cause."

The use of his invention being—

"For bridges, brooches, lives, and paces,
Ships, houses, boats, and other places."

His gun was to contain a special set of chambers "for shooting square bullets against Turks," and others "for round bullets against Christians"—a somewhat subtle distinction, little likely to be appreciated by those for whose benefit it was designed.

The exigencies of space do not permit any reference to the numerous curious breech-loading small arms—revolving pistols, guns, harquebuses, &c.—of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries; nor do these weapons come within the scope of the present article. It is only necessary to state that the advantages of breech-loading were well appreciated by our ancestors; but want of proper appliances rendered their efforts abortive. Like other ages and philosophers who live in advance of their age, the inventors were not appreciated. Mr. Latham observes:—"I think we may safely conclude that these curious weapons were not so much the result of the skill of the inventor as of the contrivances rather than intended as weapons for actual warfare, for which they are disqualified by the expense of their construction, the complication of mechanism, and also the danger of their employment. Magazines of ammunition contained in the weapon itself, whether self-loading or only self-priming, were a fatal weakness, and generally led to one or other of these two catastrophes—either stick fast or blow up, and very often the first is the forerunner and cause of the latter accident. I must confess I have very great doubts as to whether the manufacturers of these particular weapons ever submitted them to the actual test of firing, and I know I should have far too much respect for the power of the smallest piece hitting any man would kill or maim him."

That the value of rifling a gun was also well understood by scientific artists of former centuries will be apparent by reference to a list compiled by Major Stony and Captain Jones, in 1711, containing the following items:—"In the diameter of 62. Petersburg is a gun 28 inches in diameter, and 62 inches in length of bore, which was rifled in 1690, and in 1691, the

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Amongst the difficulties which stood in the way of the early artist, the inferiority of the gunpowder was doubtless not the least. Up to the early portion of the sixteenth century, the composition was manufactured of about equal parts of its three constituent ingredients, namely—sulphur, saltpetre, and charcoal. About the year 1520, four parts of sulphur, one of saltpetre, and one of charcoal were employed. Towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, gunpowder was apparently first "coloured," or granulated. In 1604 and 1607 patents were granted to John Evelyn and the Marquis of Worcester "for the manufacture of good coarse powder, both for caliver and cannon, which the Crown is served, may be sold to any of his Majesty's subjects at 10d. the lb." The powder of our ancestors must have been slow of combustion and uncertain in its effect, whilst the manufacture of it was not without its inconveniences, as we may gather from Fuller, who in 1611 was collected to the living of Waltham, and who quaintly observes, "It is questioned whether the making of gunpowder will be more profitable or more dangerous. The mills in my parish have been five times blown up within seven years; but, blessed be God, without the loss of any one man's life." Considering the great defectiveness of all artillery appliances, and the wretched quality of the gunpowder, it may well be questioned whether the enormous charge of powder which was used in the early days of ordnance, was not due to the ignorance of the

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Amongst the difficulties which stood in the way of the early artist, the inferiority of the gunpowder was doubtless not the least. Up to the early portion of the sixteenth century, the composition was manufactured of about equal parts of its three constituent ingredients, namely—sulphur, saltpetre, and charcoal. About the year 1520, four parts of sulphur, one of saltpetre, and one of charcoal were employed. Towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, gunpowder was apparently first "coloured," or granulated. In 1604 and 1607 patents were granted to John Evelyn and the Marquis of Worcester "for the manufacture of good coarse powder, both for caliver and cannon, which the Crown is served, may be sold to any of his Majesty's subjects at 10d. the lb." The powder of our ancestors must have been slow of combustion and uncertain in its effect, whilst the manufacture of it was not without its inconveniences, as we may gather from Fuller, who in 1611 was collected to the living of Waltham, and who quaintly observes, "It is questioned whether the making of gunpowder will be more profitable or more dangerous. The mills in my parish have been five times blown up within seven years; but, blessed be God, without the loss of any one man's life." Considering the great defectiveness of all artillery appliances, and the wretched quality of the gunpowder, it may well be questioned whether the enormous charge of powder which was used in the early days of ordnance, was not due to the ignorance of the

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rifled pieces. 1746, Munich had a rifled breech-loader made, and St. Senex was engaged in rifling various guns. 1774, Experiments with elongated projectiles, fired from a 6-pr. S.B. gun, were carried on at Woolwich by the Military Secretary. 1778, Mr. Wigen made designs of a rifled gun and belted projectile. The list is carried down to 1837.

Prussians experimented at Berlin with a gun rifled with 13 shallow grooves. In 1698 the elliptical bore was known, and had been tried in various parts of Germany. In 1745, the date at which Robbins was experimenting in England, the Swiss leaders possessed small rif

4d., for
d to the
rd that,
city of a
plaintiff
by Mr.
for the

and de-
pleaded
feodant

of attorney
paid by
. 7d. in-
plaintiff's
into a
ing the
ff in the
by Mr.
dent ap-

another v.
Aileen.
Harnett
v. Cla-
ucett (in
another,
0.50; in
v. Kidg,

William
d John-
Charles
ary Eve,
Lowther
Dunlop-
; James
adrigan,
m Law

George
John A.
rehabilitated
and third
; John
Joseph
versus
pulmonary
Benjamin
Harnett.

Prunella
Prunus

May.
having
mined
on a
ordering
months
having
-street,
40s., in

back.
default

William
charged
reunder
ent of
They
, with
d with
ecution

to a
Wallach
or three
similar
for two
having
Hotel,
The

of the
in the
a good
consist-
wanted
to the
prisoner
cifully.
a pot of
calding
for a

PUBLIC

School.
on. G.
reire to
he city
Mr.
-street
Misses
gh the
eeking
s next
class-
and

girls' went
ipping
ercises
tenant
tisfac-
chools.
some
reflects
e close
to Mr.

re un-
than
ilitary
kable.
ice, for
a from
ldren ;
he him
nd he
es in-
d also

and
was
inner.
head
ada of
called
a very
a, Mr.
ceed-
ben."
head
after.

How-
entire
ed's of
others

1

Nat

[illegible]

Silney Maxted, boarding-out officer of the boarding-out system in connection with the case, testified that he knew Mr. Bruce Smith, reported that the witness had known Mrs. Anderson, wife of the plaintiff, and also Mr. Anderson, the plaintiff. He remembered Mrs. Anderson as having been in the office of the Children's Relief Office at about 11 o'clock in the morning, and introduced herself by saying that she had come to know if witnesses would be called. The witness asked her if she had a paper which she wanted marked that she had with her a paper which he afterwards ascertained to be a subscription list; witness asked her to take it to him, and he said he would do so. The witness then had a conversation together; she sat down, and exhibited this list to him; he saw some names on it of people he knew to be connected with philanthropic efforts, and there also appeared the names of Sir Alfred Stephen, Judge Wyndyer, Mr. Medcalf, and Mr. Hackhouse; witness questioned her about the management of the office, and she said that she was the manager; vision there was over it; she said there was no supervision that "we"—from which he gathered she meant herself and Mr. Anderson—have the control of the place; witness asked her if she had a list of the names of the persons who have committed error forth in that list; she said "No," witness asked her if they did not go up and visit the place, and she said "No, they do not," "Never—they have such confidence in us that they do not go;" she subsequently said that Sir Alfred Stephen had been there once, but she said that none of the other members, and she said that she was the only person who had been there; witness was really took an interest in the place; witness asked her how many minutes she had, but he was not quite sure of the time; she said "I should think it would be about 15 minutes;" he said "whether any record of the place had been kept as to where the children had come from, &c., and she said it had not;" witness said, "Mr. Anderson, I shall not ask you anything more, but I would like to know if this institution might be able to serve a very useful purpose. I think there should be some supervision of it, and it would be well to send it to it, and she replied very cordly, "Come when you like;" witness referred to the fact of his husband having been fined £20; he asked her if her husband was the same Mr. Anderson, and she said "Yes, he was;" he said "I am sorry for it, but he is treating her," she said, "No; for ill-treatment, but for not teaching a boy a trade," she said also the boy was a very good boy; witness asked her if she had any more to say; well, among other things, he said "I should like to

[illegible][illegible]

Witness: I do not think I should say that to any man; as Minister for Public Instruction I should conduct myself decorously.

Mr. Dalley: She complained that I was driving her from her home; I tried to tell her that my duty was to administer the Public Instruction Department—we had nothing to do with the land. I told her that I would not only regard her as a trespasser on Crown lands; I pointed out to her from first to last that they had been warned not to make any improvements there.

Witness: Yes, nothing of the kind.

Cross-examined by Mr. Owen: The original application was for 200 acres, and the next application was for 80 acres; and the next application was for 200 acres. I was Minister for Government, and there the application made by Sir Alfred Stephen was for land for the institution.

Mr. Owen: The application was for land for the institution, and such land was to be vested in a committee, was it not?

Witness: It must have been that.

Mr. Owen: Well, then, the last not a suggestion was made to the Government, but that instead of granting this land to the committee the best way would be to reserve a portion of the land for the committee?

Witness: Yes, that was suggested to the Government, but from an officer of the Government, and for which he was very much blamed.

Mr. Owen: How were they to know when they received a letter from a Government official suggesting for the land that the sanction of the Executive?

Witness: They would be very stupid if they did not know that they were in the right, and I offered no reference to a Minister or to the General. All that I have is no pretence to any authority in that letter. That letter, written by Mr. Harriot, only suggested that the method of the Government was to be applied for the land.

Mr. Hoxton said it seemed to him that they were wanting a great deal of time. The letter was to send the speaker for the letter. I did not see that it had to do with the matter.

Mr. Dalley: I do not think it was necessary to have any having on one occasion gone up Middle Harbor with some persons intending to visit the institution, and such steamer

Mr. Dalley: Did you ever give any instructions to the captain of any steamer or any other person that any steamer having visitors for the institution was not to go there?

Mr. Dalley: Had you any interest in any steamer which

of anything.

Witness: Re-examined by Mr. Bruce Smith: The disease could be detected very soon after it had been caught.

Mr. Bruce Smith: I am sorry to hear that.

His Honor: Whoever had it would soon be aware of it?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Bruce Smith: And would they not make other people aware of it?

Witness: Yes. Another person could not help noticing it. It would be very properly treated it was very curable. He would see that better than I do. It was common to all, equality, and not in a very sound state; they were poor in quality; they did not look as if they were cured for.

This concluded the evidence for the defence.

Mr. Owen said that he did not intend to call any further witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Dalley stated that it was approaching 3 o'clock, and he would not be able to complete his address to the jury until about 4 o'clock. The Court was accustomed to rise, and thought it would be better to adjourn till the next day. He would not care to have his address delayed.

His Honor said he would be very sorry to curtail the evidence, but he was not in a hurry, and so much evidence had been taken, he would like to arrange his address to the jury.

Mr. Dalley: Yes, your Honor.

His Honor said that this course was not unusual, and he learned from his associate that there had been nearly 90 witnesses called, and perhaps it would enable counsel to complete their work at the Court adjourned till the following morning. He himself had made arrangements to transact some private business which he had to put off from day to day, and he had thought that he would give the Court some rest on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Dalley: What time will meet your Honor's convenience?

His Honor thought that if it could be arranged for the Court to meet at 10.30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the Court then adjourned till 10.30 o'clock this morning, when counsel will address the jury.

Speaking of the electric light as it affects the eye, *Engineering* says:—"There is no doubt that the persistent use of electric light is deleterious to the eyes. Most electric light engineers employ a neutral-tinted glass to examine the arc by. The cause of

the intensity of the light is generally attributed to the intense brilliancy of the sun, which is the source of all experiments by M. Chardonnet brought before the Academy of Sciences show that the excess of ultra-violet rays may have something to do with the matter. He finds that the crystalline rays of the sun absorb the ultra-violet rays of light, and that persons who have had it removed in operations for cataract can see the ultra-violet rays of light. The rays of light which persons M. Chardonnet thinks that are rich in ultra-violet rays are those which come from the sun, and from the sun. The light of an incandescent lamp, such as the light of a candle, gives out, on the contrary, little or no ultra-violet rays. The light of a candle, however, is said to be suited to the eye. Nevertheless, the light of a candle requires to be hidden from the eye by semi-transparent screens, for the intense brilliancy of the carbon filament causes the eye to look at without impairing the eyesight, for a time at least.

1000

torian merchants to get a better market made them see that they cannot have their cake and eat it, and that they cannot at the same time get the benefit of two opposing systems.

France has undertaken a war in Madagascar. It is puny, but it will cost money. She has begun a more serious engagement at Tonquin, and that, unless the Cabinet changes to which the telegrams point should bring about a change of policy, will mean more money still. Simultaneously she has cast anchor to the New Hebrides with a disposition to annex; and generally she is looking round to extend her territory. It is late to begin the work of civilisation, and it is remarkable that at this juncture France should think of such a departure. France the colonies annexed, as well as territories conquered, are expensive acquisitions, and France has no money to spare. England has found her colonies immensely useful; but in their early days they were like married daughters—needing heavy paternal dowries. They needed more or less of military or naval oversight, and France is already at cost enough for that sort of thing. To put the case plainly, one may say that France is fairly "dipped in

of the
slowly

When a private individual is embarrassed he has two courses open before him. He may draw in his expenses, run down his stock-in-trade, and thus simultaneously reduce his liabilities and refocus his resources. This is the safe plan, if not always brilliantly successful. France has enormous resources in her own beautiful home country and in her people, and all the world is her market place. It is different with England, or at least sufficiently so to warrant a different policy. If home country is small in area, though rich in possibilities. For years it has seemed prudent to send many of her children abroad. It has come like a second nature to an Englishman to turn colonist. He is always more attached to his kin; a Frenchman is more attached to his country. The latter always speaks of his nation as an individuality, she is France; an Englishman speaks of his countrymen in the aggregate; they are Englishmen, and all beside are foreigners. The Frenchman, therefore, is not at home when abroad; an Englishman is never more at home than when rambling about the world. For these reasons of resources and national characteristics, France may do a better thing

he rail
ending

than to found colonies, or to acquire by conquest distant possessions.

Recently France has attempted to compete more largely than usual as one of the sea-carriers of the world. Should she continue in the trade, she may deem it expedient to have a navy, powers along the line of her traffic; but that policy for her safety is not urgent. The old days of privateering are gone, and the presence of a friendly Power is worth almost as much for her protection as if her own men-of-war guarded her interests in every sea. But a more serious aspect of the case for her is that as a great sea-carrying power England has been so long in the field, and is not likely soon, if ever, to be driven out. America has not succeeded in displacing her; in sooth, the States do not hold their own in this business. Too sure France has some advantage over Britain; she has a longer way in the Mediterranean, and there are a few ports on the road to India and Australia. But the advantages of this position are more than balanced by the fact that England is a naturally a maritime country, and it will be remarkable if she does not hold her own against all comers for all time. Having then only a commercial opening for extending her commerce in this way, France may be said to possess one of a few islands, inhabited by savage or half-civilized peoples, does not either enrich her or make her stronger among the nations.

To deliver herself from some of her difficulties France is really pursuing the alternative course which we hinted at. It is attempted by men whose circumstances are

Is it so

deperate, or are merely hypocrites. A brave face is put on all things; the new venture of anarchy in principle is put in practice, and all is well that ends well. But it requires not a little courage and clearheadedness to do this if success is to follow. France would urgently need these qualities. Her national debt has reached £1,680,000,000, more than double that of England, and its annual charge is £51,300,000. Her annual expenditure has reached the enormous sum of £142,000,000. On public works she has been spending £23,000,000 a year, but the charges for army, navy, and colonies are said to have been recklessly raised. Her home expenditure is so great that unless something is done to check it serious consequences may ensue. The last days of Louis XVI. were brought on by an extravagance which had lasted long, and which annually grew until in many parts of the country labour barely sufficed to pay the taxes. The whole thing ended in a decree of Government brought about by the desire to see changes made. Not a little of the restlessness of French artisans is due to the heavy pressure of public burdens. These could be borne if the people had ample employment; but they have not; and the uncertainty of political events is not favourable to commercial enterprise. Anarchists always find the most willing hearers and their most daring agents amongst the unemployed and oppressed classes. Seeking a "scientific boundary" to be safer work if France had nothing else to do; but she has. She has to watch her old adversaries, and to indulge frequent in what Mr. GLADSTONE calls the "expensive

t. This

therefore, look like desperate efforts to galvanise into prosperity interests which languish for the want of a powerful Government, under which they might have sure protection. Hence efforts may be successful, but at present they appear to be decidedly problematical. The Government should be made as strong as possible at the centre, for if the heart be weak, feebly it is of little use to apply friction to the extremities.

For some years past auctioneers have availed themselves of the Saturday half-holiday, in addition to their ordinary business days, to hold sales of suburban lands. Some city properties have been sold, and a few in the country, as far away as Kharabara in the west and Goulburn in the south, but the bulk of the land sold has been at Waverley, Bondi, Coogee, Botany, Homebush, Balmain, North Shore, Manly Beach, and other localities within a radius of 10 miles of the city. Other local business has been gradually declining, and the annual sale for the first time for years no sale was announced. It would be interesting to know how many different blocks of land have been divided up, and how many allotments have been sold. The

Land for Sale **CAMPBELL'S HILL ESTATE**

1. **W. W. W.**,
 2. **W. W. W.**,
 3. **W. W. W.**,
 4. **W. W. W.**,
 5. **W. W. W.**,
 6. **W. W. W.**,
 7. **W. W. W.**,
 8. **W. W. W.**,
 9. **W. W. W.**,
 10. **W. W. W.**,
 11. **W. W. W.**,
 12. **W. W. W.**,
 13. **W. W. W.**,
 14. **W. W. W.**,
 15. **W. W. W.**,
 16. **W. W. W.**,
 17. **W. W. W.**,
 18. **W. W. W.**,
 19. **W. W. W.**,
 20. **W. W. W.**,
 21. **W. W. W.**,
 22. **W. W. W.**,
 23. **W. W. W.**,
 24. **W. W. W.**,
 25. **W. W. W.**,
 26. **W. W. W.**,
 27. **W. W. W.**,
 28. **W. W. W.**,
 29. **W. W. W.**,
 30. **W. W. W.**,
 31. **W. W. W.**,
 32. **W. W. W.**,
 33. **W. W. W.**,
 34. **W. W. W.**,
 35. **W. W. W.**,
 36. **W. W. W.**,
 37. **W. W. W.**,
 38. **W. W. W.**,
 39. **W. W. W.**,
 40. **W. W. W.**,
 41. **W. W. W.**,
 42. **W. W. W.**,
 43. **W. W. W.**,
 44. **W. W. W.**,
 45. **W. W. W.**,
 46. **W. W. W.**,
 47. **W. W. W.**,
 48. **W. W. W.**,
 49. **W. W. W.**,
 50. **W. W. W.**,
 51. **W. W. W.**,
 52. **W. W. W.**,
 53. **W. W. W.**,
 54. **W. W. W.**,
 55. **W. W. W.**,
 56. **W. W. W.**,
 57. **W. W. W.**,
 58. **W. W. W.**,
 59. **W. W. W.**,
 60. **W. W. W.**,
 61. **W. W. W.**,
 62. **W. W. W.**,
 63. **W. W. W.**,
 64. **W. W. W.**,
 65. **W. W. W.**,
 66. **W. W. W.**,
 67. **W. W. W.**,
 68. **W. W. W.**,
 69. **W. W. W.**,
 70. **W. W. W.**,
 71. **W. W. W.**,
 72. **W. W. W.**,
 73. **W. W. W.**,
 74. **W. W. W.**,
 75. **W. W. W.**,
 76. **W. W. W.**,
 77. **W. W. W.**,
 78. **W. W. W.**,
 79. **W. W. W.**,
 80. **W. W. W.**,
 81. **W. W. W.**,
 82. **W. W. W.**,
 83. **W. W. W.**,
 84. **W. W. W.**,
 85. **W. W. W.**,
 86. **W. W. W.**,
 87. **W. W. W.**,
 88. **W. W. W.**,
 89. **W. W. W.**,
 90. **W. W. W.**,
 91. **W. W. W.**,
 92. **W. W. W.**,
 93. **W. W. W.**,
 94. **W. W. W.**,
 95. **W. W. W.**,
 96. **W. W. W.**,
 97. **W. W. W.**,
 98. **W. W. W.**,
 99. **W. W. W.**,
 100. **W. W. W.**

For Importing Sale

[illegible]

Waitress. **WANTED**, respectable Girl, as General Servant; also, **WANTED**, a young GIRL, about 16, to wait in **KACA**

WATER-TERACE. Church-st., Campden-road.
 Convenient House, 4 rooms, kitchen, balcony, water, gas, etc.
WATER TO LET. In Clarence-street, south King-street,
 2 particulars, 1/1. *James, 178, George-street.*
WATER TO LET. Of large dimensions, situate on Church
 Hill, near George-street. G. H. *James, 178, George-street.*
WATER, Office, Stable, and Yard, 23 by 60 combined.
67, George-street, Glouc.
WATERMILL.—To LET, Brighton and Walworth
 roads, 6 rooms, &c. *James Little, 26, George-street.*
WATER-TO LET. In Church-street, 29 x 80, in central position,
 one room and bath, water, &c.

HAIRDRESSERS.—A part of Tottenham's Shop on the East, capital stand. Apply, Paramount Bridge-road.

NET, large RESTAURANT, every convenience, good bedrooms, etc. Sit., Liverpool, 17, Olen, Foster Ct.

NET, SHOP, next Synagogue, Castlereagh-street. Apply next door.

NET, a large FLAT. 418, George-street.

LET, a HOUSE, 4 rooms and kitchen, rent 6s. per week, Clara-street, M. Donaldson, Mil. Murray, agent.
LET, Windsor-street, Peter-burg and Cottage, opposite Thomas Lockwood, near, or at, No. 276, Cottage.
LET, CHURCH COTTAGE, Chelsea-street, off Rochester-street, Rochester.
LET, SHOP, 34, Park-street, good window, gas, water; long lease. Apply on the premises.
LET, SHOP and DWELLING, good position; also a garden, well stocked. Apply, Water Wharf, 10, Waterloo-street, Kingston.

LET, 2 ROOMS, 1st, King-street, 2. CHAMBERS, 7 ROOMS,
 Bath, gas, water laid on. 45, (Admission).
 LET, Carlton-crescent, Summer Hall, COTTAGE,
 2 rooms, 12s per week. Apply 145, (Admission) street.
 LET, 2-roomed COTTAGE, 15s week, 25, NEWTON
 road, near 21.
 LET, SHOP and House, no. 39, Market-street.
 Apply at the office.
 LET, HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, 12s. Key at 100,
 Bowling-street, Wellington.
 LET, nicely furnished COTTAGE, or furniture at
 station. J. Alex. Jones, 2, Pitt-street.

LET, new HOUSE, 6 rooms, large yard, back entrance, Grocer's shop, 12, Vincent-st., Finsbury, Bedford.

LET, HOUSE, No. 7, Tottenham-street, Globe, gas and water. Apply at No. 8.

LET, Ground FLOOR of Shop, Abbey St., Carlisle-street.

LET, very convenient HOUSE, built, gas, copper, &c. &c. Saxton, 211, Cleveland and Elvaston streets.

LET, a 7-roomed HOUSE, Harcourt-street South, 21 bed per week. R. Scott, 312, George-street, Newbury.

LET a 7-roomed Half-timbered Cottage, near

1-1-1, Clifton-street, off Nicholson-street, Balmn,
renovated Cottage, waik's terrace. 1. England, Paderborn.

1-1-1, Oxford-street, opposite Courthouse, large hall
for ROOMS, 23 x 18, photo, gallery, and wide entrance hall.

1-1-1, A HOUSE, 4 rooms, kitchen, washhouse,
bath, 40, Boscawen-street, Dartmouth. April 312, Kingston.

1-1-1, HOUSE, 4 rooms, Fawley-street, S. R., 11.
April 312, Dartmouth, near Oxford-street.

1-1-1, HOUSE, two rooms and kitchen, little
Cotton-street, S. R., 11. April 312, Dartmouth.

LEI HOUSE, Windsor, Paddington, 5 rooms, all conditions, gas, bath, Apply Mr. Stewart, Paddington.

LET, a few grand **OFFICES**, ground and first floors, in connection with the Royal Arsenal, Pitt and George Admirals' W. and B. Buildings, 110, Constitution.

LET, **COTTAGES**, 2 rooms, kitchen, verandah, bath, water and gas, 250 sq. ft., just built, 100 ft. front, opposite Gloucester Park Hotel.

LET at Canterbury, **HOUSE** with about 40 acres of ground, well planted, plenty water, good stabling to good animal feed. J. W. Wilson, St. Helier.

LOT 1. A comfortable 6-room COTTAGE, with an amount of land adjoining, suitable for cab. No. 19, at foot of Watering, near Union-street pier.

LOT 2. FURNISHED HOUSE at Milson's Point, all rooms and kitchen, bath; also connection with ferry; James Carroll. Apply Wm. G. P. O.

LOT 3. FURNISHED HOUSE (partly 8 rooms, kitchen, refrigerator), situated from Lady Ross Ferry; Thomas McDermott. Apply Mrs. M. McArthur, Italian.

LOT 4. Three country-situated business PREMISES, with garden, &c., only at the occupation of Messrs. Carr, Wright and Spence, merchants. Apply Dalton Brothers, Glasgow.

SHOULDS and O'HARA—Large new **SHOP** in 1st, 10th, 11th and 12th floors, every floor, now designed by a famous architect and decorated, finished and very convenient; it's a good investment. **Call** 1-800-368-1111.

LEFT, No. 4, W. 44th Street, HIGHTS—7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 floors, **SHOPS**, beauty, hair, clothing, furniture, toys, books, stationery, etc. **Call** 1-800-368-1111 for Super and Bar, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Call 1-800-368-1

[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHY TO PHOTO-
GRAPHY
TO LET
the largest BUILDING in the
world.
418, George-street.
LET, in the most central part of George-street, a
very large BUILDING, together with three large PLATS
suitable for any kind of warehouses. Also three other
plots in George-street. This is the best position in Sydney,
to be out under a new lease. Apply Thomas Carter, 418,
George-street.

RESTAURANT REPERTORY—Toilet, for a ten years, DINING SALOON, 724 E. formerly Sydney Hotel next door to Taste-A-Lot. This is a most central and a restaurant on steel and plate glass (a want much felt), need. Further particulars, P. H. Holdsworth, 61, First North Avenue, Pittsburgh, near school of Arts.

STORIES AND OUTINGS, 17, Pitt-street.
The occupation of Messrs. Harris and Ackman, large and
handsome premises, three stories in height, with perfect road
frontage, which are also of great service, 750 or so square in
extent, fitted with patent lifts, &c. For full particulars

**HARRIS AND ACKMAN, Auctioneers,
10, Pitt-street.**

**The NEW WAREHOUSES,
THE NEW AUCTION MARKET, 10, PITT-STREET, con-
taining story buildings and cellars; also, the extensive**

forming the basement of the New Auburn Hotel, and are stories of four-stories, with entrance from George Street. The premises are fitted with all the best appliances for laundry. For full particulars apply to
B. KELLEY and C. KEMAN, Auctioneers,
197, Pitt-street.

HATCHMAKING Business.—Small double-fronted SHOP, 2 bedrooms, 7½ ft. x 10 ft. 6 in. Mainland Ck., 20, Market-st. E.
WATERLEY.—In LEST. HOUSES, 12, each per acre, 100 ft. x 100 ft., glass, water, copper, &c. 10, Water, tea gardens.

WATERLEY.—Half a dozen superior Balcony ERECTORIES, beautifully situated, and fitted with every modern appliance. For full particulars apply to
B. KELLEY and C. KEMAN, Auctioneers, 197, Pitt-street.

DOLLAHRA.—To LET, new HOUSES, 6 rooms, bath, kitchen, laundry, garden, yard, gas, tram, and every convenience. 1, London-terrace, Johnston (near) street.

DOLLAHRA.—First-class RESIDENCE, close to Johnston, 8 rooms, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, etc, from Johnston, and New York; rent 32s 6d, free of tax.

CRITTON HOUSE, 26, Waverley-road, or 113, Pitt-street.
 AVERLEY.—To LET, that large and convenient
 family RESIDENCE, lately occupied by Miss Talbot,
 99 rooms, with verandahs; 1 acre of ground; grand
 views; outhouses, gardens, &c. Apply to Mr. Spring.
 7.
 RICE-STREET WEST.—To BE LET, a Block of
 LAND, Dunn and McKewen, 72, Elizabeth-street.
 LET, 170 Acres of first-class LAND, 9, 15, or 21
 years lease, at Canterbury Heights. 88, Market-street.
 WATER FRONTAGE TO LET, WHARF, and large
 SHED, for storing and weighing, &c. &c. 507, Paces-st.
 10.

MONEY MORNING HERALD.
Subscription: \$2 1/2 per annum.
This must be in payment in advance.
B.—For credit the charge will be \$2 1/2 per annum.
Advertisements under six lines will be charged at
our lowest rates.
Advertisements in the country can remit payment by Money
Order or Postal Note.
Advertisements are classified, as far as possible, for convenience,
but no guarantee is given that they shall appear
under special headings.
Advertisements are inserted at the rate specified.

every day is threatened in some way, the person who does not hold themselves responsible for the situation, through accident or from other causes; and the person who reserves to themselves the right of omitting advertisements if they must deem objectionable, even although such advertisements may have been received and paid for in the usual business.

A policy of non-advertisers, refusal to advertisements sent to the House of Commons; but the proprietors do not accept responsibility in the respect.

Deaths, and Marriages, as each insertion.

OF BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this unless endorsed with the name and address of the person they are sent.

of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless the names of the officiating Minister or Registrar.

The above rule is restricted entirely in consequence of the numerous notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of assisting respectable persons.

—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRMAN and Sons,
Office of the *Evening Morning Herald*, Pitt and Market
Streets, June 12, 1884.